

**BEFORE THE  
EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD  
Lucas State Office Building  
Fourth floor  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

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**MARK V CHAFFEE**

Claimant

**HEARING NUMBER: 20B-DUA-00419**

**EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD  
DECISION**

**NOTICE**

**THIS DECISION BECOMES FINAL** unless (1) a **request for a REHEARING** is filed with the Employment Appeal Board within **20 days** of the date of the Board's decision or, (2) a **PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT** IS FILED WITHIN **30 days** of the date of the Board's decision.

A **REHEARING REQUEST** shall state the specific grounds and relief sought. If the rehearing request is denied, a petition may be filed in **DISTRICT COURT** within **30 days** of the date of the denial.

**SECTION: 116-136**

**DECISION**

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE ALLOWED IF OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE**

The Claimant appealed this case to the Employment Appeal Board. The members of the Employment Appeal Board reviewed the entire record. The Appeal Board finds it cannot affirm the administrative law judge's decision. The Employment Appeal Board **REVERSES** as set forth below.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Claimant is self-employed as an entrepreneur/consultant. Claimant's business works with various entities to bring economic development to rural areas. Claimant has been continuing to work since the pandemic began. However, the pandemic has significantly impaired the Claimant's ability to earn income. The general economic slowdown has also disrupted the capital investments needed for claimant's projects. Although, the Claimant's business had no income in 2019 this was due to regulatory issues which resolved by the end of the year, and the natural delay in income for starting up, among other things.

Claimant's business partner was ill from approximately late January to late March with COVID-like symptoms. This also made working much more difficult.

The Pandemic has resulted in a widespread decline in demand and available capital, and as a result the Claimant experienced a substantial loss of income.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, Sec. 2102 provides for unemployment benefit assistance to any covered individual for any weeks beginning on or after February 2, 2020 and ending on or before March 14, 2021, during which the individual is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19.

A person who is monetarily **ineligible** for regular state benefits may still receive PUA, with the benefit amount calculated based on the 2019 calendar year as the base period, although in no event will the weekly benefit amount be below a specified minimum.

The CARES Act provides benefits to persons who are unavailable for work due to certain pandemic related reasons, or who lost work as a direct result of the Pandemic. Such persons may be able to collect PUA during any week this situation persists, going back to February 2, 2020 (for a maximum of 50 weeks). The federal Department of Labor has instructed that **eligible persons would include**:

- k) The individual meets any additional criteria established by the Secretary for unemployment assistance under this section.  
... The Secretary has determined that, in addition to individuals who qualify for benefits under the other criteria described above, an individual who works as an independent contractor with reportable income may also qualify for PUA benefits if he or she is unemployed, partially employed, or unable or unavailable to work because the COVID-19 public health emergency has severely limited his or her ability to continue performing his or her customary work activities, and has thereby forced the individual to suspend such activities....

UIPL 16-20, Attachment 1.

([https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/UIPL/UIPL\\_16-20\\_Attachment\\_1.pdf](https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/UIPL/UIPL_16-20_Attachment_1.pdf)).

Question: Is a self-employed child care provider who is providing child care for fewer children as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic eligible for PUA?

Answer: If the self-employed child care provider can establish that he or she has experienced a significant diminution of his or her customary full-time services because of COVID-19, he or she may be eligible for PUA under the additional eligibility criterion established by the Secretary pursuant to Section 2102(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I)(kk) of the CARES Act. This individual's benefit amount may be reduced because of income from continued partial employment.

UIPL 16-20, Change 2, Attachment 1.

([https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/UIPL/UIPL\\_16-20\\_Change\\_2\\_Attachment\\_1.pdf](https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/UIPL/UIPL_16-20_Change_2_Attachment_1.pdf))

Given our findings of fact, and these provisions we find the Claimant is **eligible for PUA** during any period of time following February 2, 2020 during which the Claimant experienced a significant diminution of demand for services or earnings. Based on the record we allow PUA benefits from February 2, 2020 until such time as the Claimant is no longer experiencing a reduction in demand or earnings. We note the Claimant's 50 weeks of eligibility will be exhausted in the benefit week ending January 16, 2020.

**DECISION:**

The administrative law judge's decision dated November 12, 2020 is **REVERSED**. The Employment Appeal Board concludes that the Claimant is eligible for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance from February 2, 2020 until such time as the Claimant is no longer experiencing a reduction in demand or earnings.

The matter is remanded to Iowa Workforce Development for the appropriate calculation of benefits, and any other appropriate determination regarding the Claimant's ongoing eligibility during the weeks we have allowed benefits.

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Ashley R. Koopmans

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James M. Strohman

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Myron R. Linn

RRA/fnv